

LOUISIANA
JOHN P. NELSON, JR.
M. A. P. P. L. L. L.
LEONARD L. LINES
J. THOMAS NELSON
CLARENCE B. DIARRUSSO
ROBERT J. LANDRY
JOEL L. BORRELLO
NESTOR MARQUEZ-DIAZ
GEORGE D. NELSON, JR.

PILIE NELSON AND LINES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
702 GRAVIER BUILDING
525 GRAVIER STREET
NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

November 12, 1962

TELEPHONE 529-2886
CABLE ADDRESS LINELP

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

It was mighty nice to have had the occasion to be with you even for a short while. As I look back over this experience, it is difficult for me to put into words my true feeling. This whole thing, namely, appearing before the United States Supreme Court, exceeded my greatest expectations. I am sorry that we did not have more time to discuss the problem of the Southern lawyer in this entire picture. If you think something can be done in order to alleviate the situation, I will be happy to go anywhere or prepare any reports that may be necessary in order to clarify and mitigate what, in my opinion, is a very serious problem.

Basically there are two points involved; first, the Southern lawyer, Negro in most instances and white in a few, are not having an opportunity to develop leadership in the Civil Rights area due to the fact that in nine out of ten instances they are strapped with a national organization on their backs. This is in no way a criticism of the NAACP legal defense fund or CORE. Both of these organizations have rendered a truly patriotic and needed service. I do think it is time, however, for a re-evaluation of the place that the Southern attorney will play in this evolution which is taking place. As I mentioned, it is my feeling that this whole Civil Rights picture could be greatly broadened and move much faster if Southern attorneys would take a more active part in it. This might sound peculiar due to the fact that most people assume that all

*Q. The Doc:
How are we
going to overcome
this problem?
for*

*Q. Mr. Burke:
Thank you for your
thoughtful and careful letter.
We will have to press for
some solution on this. I
hope to be at the Council
meeting in Atlanta to
discuss it. Sincerely,
Guthrie*

Mr. Burke Marshall

November 12, 1962

Page 2

Negro lawyers spend all their time in this field. As a matter of fact, this is not true. There are very few Negro lawyers involved. It is the attitude of the Southern Negro, and white, that there is only one organization charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that equal rights are secured, namely, the NAACP. Further, this is the way it has been in the past. The legal defense fund, however, is limited in manpower. This limitation results in long, and in my opinion, useless delay when there is available, in the local communities, the necessary legal talent. To say that Southern lawyers who were involved in this movement are not capable of handling such cases, as I have heard in many instances, is wrong. I will admit that most are extremely inhibited and lack confidence in themselves. These deficiencies, however, can be and should be corrected by giving them an opportunity of taking a more active part in the changes that are taking place.

Unfortunately the Southern attorneys are hampered by lack of funds. Southern Negroes will not pay a fee for legal services in the Civil Rights field if they can get the same service for nothing from the NAACP or CORE. This is the big problem, Burke, and frankly one which has to be dealt with, because the great demand on the wonderful talent of the NAACP far exceeds the ability of the defense fund to comply with the demand. As a case in point, there are at least five areas right here in New Orleans that should be attacked now. Until these laws are knocked down, it is my opinion that voluntary agreements are wishful thinking, for the history of changes in the South clearly indicate that nothing in a voluntary nature is accomplished until substantial inroads are made by the coercive power of the Federal Courts.

There are many more ideas and observations which I have. I would like, if possible, to have your comment on this problem. Incidentally, it is my intention to bring this up at a Board of Directors meeting of the Southern Regional Council on November 19. If possible, I would like to hear your comments before then. Please be assured that they will be kept in confidence.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,



John P. Nelson, Jr.

JPN/jr:ch

THE PROBATE COURT
FOR



JUVENILE AND

ADOPTION DIVISION

GENESEE COUNTY

GEORGE D. STEVENS
PROBATE JUDGE
COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
919 BEACH STREET
FLINT 2, MICHIGAN

November 5, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 24, 1962. We are still keeping a watchful eye on the situation in Mt. Morris. We cannot be sure that all is well, but we believe community leadership has the problem in hand.

My only function was that of an observer and reporter. I had been asked to merely be at the scene to do nothing more than the observing job a sociologist might do in such circumstances and report the facts to Governor John B. Swainson.

Actually, my telegram to the President was a slightly reworded copy of my report to the governor.

Immediately upon receipt of this message, the governor saw to it that the proper protective measures were taken, and within 48 hours a very serious situation was brought fairly well in hand.

Yours very truly,

George D. Stevens

George D. Stevens
Probate Judge

GDS/db

Dear Judge Stevens:

*Thank you for your further
letter on Mt. Morris. It is fortunate that
the Governor of most states - including, of course,
Governor Swainson - act promptly on this situation in such states.
Sincerely,
[Signature]*

miss.

John Bear

November 14, 1962

Burke Marshall

Mr. W. C. Patton has informed me on the telephone that they are having a registration drive in the area of Pascagoula and Moss Point, Mississippi. I assume this means Jackson County. According to Mr. Patton, they are told at the Registration Office that they must pay the poll tax first, and are told at the Sheriff's Office that they cannot pay the poll tax until they have registered.

The facts on this are in the possession of Lamarr Turnipseed of 1913 Doris Street, Moss Point.

Will you please have someone look into it.

misc.

November 14, 1962

John P. Nelson, Jr., Esquire
Pille, Nelson and Limes
702 Gravier Building
335 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your thoughtful
and careful letter. We will have
to press for some solution on this.
I hope to be at the Council meeting
in Atlanta to discuss it.

Best regards,

*misc.
file*

November 9, 1962

Lawrence W. Rabb, Esq.
Attorney at Law
411 Divie Towers
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Rabb:

Thank you for sending me the clipping of Dr. Silver's letter to the Commercial Appeal. I had not seen it. Actually eight marshals had been injured before any tear gas was used. During the night 166 were wounded, 29 by gunshot wounds. It is too bad that so many shut their eyes to what they do not want to see.

We greatly appreciate your continuing interest.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

LAWRENCE W. RABB
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ON BURE TOWERS
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
PHONE 483-3482

November 7, 1962

Burke Marshall, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

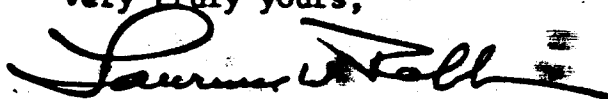
Re: Oxford Riot

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I thank you for your letter of October 24th.

In Sunday's Memphis Commercial Appeal, dated November 4th, there was a letter written by Dr. James Silver, Professor of History at Ole Miss, which states a number of facts which he saw at the beginning of the riot. I enclose this portion of the Commercial Appeal so you can read what Professor Silver says.

Very truly yours,



Lawrence W. Rabb

LWR/nc

Encl.

Dear Mr. Rabb:
Thank you for sending
me the clipping of Dr. Silver's
letter to the Commercial Appeal.
I had not seen it. Actually eight
wounded had been injured ~~at~~
before any tear gas was used.

W.D. During
the night 166 were
hurt, 29 of these
wounds. It is too bad that
so many of them lost their eyes
as what they don't want
is to be hurt.

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN

JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

THE HON. GEORGE V. ALLEN

TREASURER

ROBERT EICHHOLZ

SECRETARY

MS. GEORGE W. OAKES

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS

USA (Ret.)

THE HON. I. CORRIN STRONG

DIRECTOR

HUGH M. JENKINS

FOREIGN STUDENT SERVICE COUNCIL

(A PRIVATE AGENCY)

1746 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Metropolitan 8-1078

November 21, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Room 1145
U.S. Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue at 9th St.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

We want to thank you so very much for making time in your busy schedule to meet with the group of Finnish student leaders on Thursday, November 8th. This group was extremely interested in the question of civil rights, and you provided them with answers and explanations to many problems they had been thinking about. All of them spoke with enthusiasm of their meeting with you and appreciated the opportunity to discuss these questions with you. They felt that it was a highly satisfactory meeting, a highlight of their Washington visit.

-I heartily concur in their sentiments and want to add my personal thanks and appreciation for your kindness.

Sincerely,

Marcia Saunders

Mrs. Charles Saunders

Misc.

November 9, 1962

Honorable George D. Stevens
Probate Judge
Juvenile and Adoption Division
County Office Building
919 Beach Street
Flint 2, Michigan

Dear Judge Stevens:

Thank you for your further letter on
Mt. Morris. It is fortunate that the Governors
of most states - including, of course, Governor
Swainson - act promptly on their obligations in
such situations.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN

JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

THE HON. GEORGE V. ALLEN

TREASURER

ROBERT EICHHOLZ

SECRETARY

MRS. GEORGE W. OAKES

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS

USA (Ret.)

THE HON. L. CORRIN STRONG

DIRECTOR

HUGH M. JENKINS

FOREIGN STUDENT SERVICE COUNCIL

(A PRIVATE AGENCY)

1746 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Metropolitan 8-1078

November 6, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Room 1145
U.S. Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. at 9th St., N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Enclosed is some background material about the Student Leaders from Finland whom you have very kindly agreed to meet at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th. The group is in this country under a Department of State educational travel grant, and the Foreign Student Service Council is arranging their Washington program, a copy of which is also enclosed.

The Finnish group has expressed great interest in the work of the Justice Department in the field of civil rights, and I'm sure they will appreciate very much your taking the time to meet with them. As you will see from the enclosed, they promise to be quite an interesting group.

Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation on their program.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Winegrad

Mrs. Anne Winegrad
Chm., Group Programs

P.S. The group will be escorted to their appointments by Mrs. Charles Saunders, our volunteer in charge of their Washington program.

miss.

*Luce
bought
to the
my name
for*

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY INC.

345 EAST 46 STREET • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK • MUrray Hill 7-8300

WINSLOW CARLTON

WILLIAM H. BULKELE

ROBERT BONDY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON

STUDENT LEADERS FROM FINLAND,

IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 12 - NOVEMBER 15, 1962

Participants in the Educational Travel Program, Office of Cultural Exchange, U.S. Department of State. Program arranged by the Educational Travel Branch, OCE, and the National Social Welfare Assembly.

The U.S. Department of State has invited twelve distinguished student leaders from Finland to visit this country for 34 days, October 12 - November 15, 1962. The National Social Welfare Assembly is responsible for setting up the itinerary and administering the project. Two escort-interpreters will accompany the group.

The Embassy at Helsinki advises that these visitors will be particularly interested in familiarizing themselves with the following aspects of life in this country: art, music, religion, the theatre; family and home life, both urban and rural; defense capabilities and peaceful uses of nuclear power; student activities and university life; press, TV and radio; minorities' problems and progress of integration; political campaigning and election procedures; visits to the Midwest, the South, and Puerto Rico, as well as to the industrial East and Atlantic Seaboard.

The men are highly regarded as leaders in student organizations; many of them are associated with the press, radio, and television, and will have unique opportunities for interpreting their U.S. experiences when they return to Finland. As the biographic data below indicates, they also have a variety of personal and academic interests.

Participants are:

- 1) Mr. Seppo AHO. (Otaniemi A 31, Helsinki). Age 24. Student, Finland Institute of Technology. Affiliations: Civil Engineers Association and Guild; officer, student organizations. Study and vacation trips in Europe. Personal interests in U.S.: modern building techniques; student life and organizations; American life and thinking. English: Adequate.
- 2) Mr. Tauno AIJALA. (Kaivokatu 4 C 17, Helsinki). Age 21. Student, Turun Yliopisto. Affiliations: Officer, Students Union and Student County Council of High Schools, Turku. Occasional radio reporter. Vacation trips in Europe. English: Adequate.
- 3) Mr. Erkki HAAPIO. (Domus, Yhteiskunnallinen Korkeakoulu, Tampere). Age 30. Academic training: pedagogy and social sciences. Present Position: Director, Hostel, School of Social Sciences. Formerly: Teacher; Psychologist. Affiliations: Assn. of Finnish Elementary School Teachers; Officer, National Union of Students. Travels: Norway; Member, National Union of Students Delegation to Moscow, Nov. 1961. English: Inadequate.

(continued)

- 4) Mr. Erkki HATAKKA. (Leppasuonkatu 9 C, Helsinki). Age 25. Student of Political Science, University of Helsinki. Permanent collaborator to programs of Finnish Radio Corp. Formerly, Newspaper editor. Affiliations: Officer, student organizations including Press Club; editor, student newspaper; Athletic Club. Travels: Scotland and Holland, student delegate. Delegate, Conference of Estonian Students Union, Sweden, August 1961. Personal Interests in U.S.: study of political science, particularly study of political behavior; training of journalists and radio and TV editors, international activities and organizations, United Nations. English: Adequate.
- 5) Mr. Ratti KAJE. (Mannerheimintie 64 B 22, Helsinki). Age 25. Student, Finland Institute of Technology, Dept. of nuclear physics; Editor of weekly student publication. Affiliations: Finnish Assn. of Technology. Travels: Study and vacation trips in Europe. Personal Interests in U.S.: American way of life; press, especially student, and student organizations; research centers in nuclear physics. English: Adequate.
- 6) Mr. Timo KYLLIAINEN. (Uudenmaankatu 31 E 20, Helsinki). Age 29. Law student, Helsinki University; Chairman, Exec. Board, National Union of Students of Finland. Member, Academic Union of Freedom. Travels: As leader and student delegate to student and athletic meetings in Munich, Oxford, Lund, Copenhagen, Poland and Estonia, 1957-61. Personal Interests in U.S.: international politics and law; student activities and organizations. English: Adequate.
- 7) Mr. Erkki LEHTOLA. (Harjukatu 24 A 2, Lahti). Age 25. Academic training: secondary school; Present position: Editor, "Aamulehti", Tampere (daily, 85,630 circulation. Formerly, Information Secretary, Finnish High School Youth Assn; freelance for newspaper, radio etc. Affiliations: Finnish Magazine Editors' Association, Film Journalists, Fed. of Finnish Film Societies, Book Council of Finnish Youth. Publication: Instructions for high school youth. Travels: Denmark, 5 weeks 1956, press and film study. Personal Interests in U.S.: cultural life, especially theatre and film; youth. English: Adequate.
- 8) Mr. Matti NIEMISTO. (Fredrikinkatu 60 B 37, Helsinki). Age 25. Student, Finnish School of Economics. Formerly Junior manager trainee, SOK Coop Assn, Helsinki and firm in Manchester, Great Britain. Affiliations: Officer, Students Union of Finnish School of Economics, National Union of Students, and other youth and student organizations. Travels: England and Scandinavia, for study, commercial training and conferences. Tourist trips in Europe. Personal Interests in U.S.: student organizations; modern marketing and foreign trade. English: Adequate.
- 9) Mr. Heikki PURSIAINEN. (Ahdinkatu 26 B -4, Jyväskylä). Age 28. Student, University College, Jyväskylä. Affiliations, University College student organizations. Travels: Tourist trips in Europe; Member Student Delegation of National Union of Students to Moscow, 1961. English: Inadequate

(continued).

100-000000
100-000000
100-000000

Background Information on Student Leaders from Finland

- 10) Mr. Kauko RELANDER. (Leppasuonkatu 9, Helsinki). Age 23. Law student, Helsinki University. Officer, National Union of Students, and World University Service Finnish Committee. Also, Officer, Academic Union of Freedom. Formerly Officer, other student organizations. Travels: Exchange student in U.S. 1955-56. Work Sweden and Germany, 1958-59. Vacations in Europe and Scandinavia. Personal Interests in U.S.: American way of life; U.S. National Student Assn and other student organizations; United Nations; exchange program between American and Finnish law students. English: Adequate.
- 11) Mr. Holger ROTKIRCH. (Mannerheimintie 45, Helsinki). Age 25. Academic training, L.L.B., Faculty of Law, Helsinki University. Present Position: Attorney, Finnish Paper Mills' Assn; Officer, National Union of Students. Formerly, officer student organizations. Affiliations: Finland's Jurists Assn; student and athletic organizations. Has had legal article in periodical of Juridical Assn of Finland. Travels: Saar 1953 Olympic Committee of Saar; study trips to Great Britain and Germany, 1955-57. Delegate student meeting, Yugoslavia, 1961; Frequent trips to Scandinavian countries. English: Good.
- 12) Mr. Kaarle STEEN. (Rantakartanontie 3 E 47, Helsinki). Age 28. Academic training: M.A. Helsinki University, 1960. Present Position: Chief Editor, Finnish Student News. Formerly, teacher Finnish language and literature, 1959-60; program editor and radio commentator, Finnish Radio Co. 1960-61; member student and youth groups. Affiliations: Assn. of Finnish Radio Commentators; Assn. of Magazine Editors in Finland. Since 1957 articles in newspapers; features, reports & lectures for Finnish Radio Co. Travels: study and vacation trips to Europe and Morocco. Personal Interests in U.S.: student organizations; student press; training of journalists. English: Adequate.

00000000000

The Department of State grant administered by the National Social Welfare Assembly provides funds for travel and \$15 per diem for each participant to pay for housing, meals, local transportation, and incidental expenses.

The proposed itinerary include: New York City; Pittsburgh; Omaha, Nebraska; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Puerto Rico; Miami; Washington, D.C.; New York City.

In addition to the satisfactions derived from the more formal program of seminars, discussions, luncheons, receptions and study tours, the visitors will thoroughly enjoy opportunities for unscheduled excursions, casual contacts with students, and informal home hospitality.

FINLAND has land boundaries with Norway and Sweden in the northwest, an 800-mile frontier with the Soviet Union in the east. With a total area of 130,165 square miles, Finland is somewhat smaller than Montana. Most of the nation's 4.3 million people live in the southern part of the country. Lakes, rivers, and forests predominate in the Finnish landscape. One-third of the people live in cities and towns. The rest dwell largely in small rural villages and isolated homesteads. Finland's climate is characterized by long, cold, snowy winters and short, cool summers.

Helsinki, on the southern coast, is Finland's capital and largest city. A major cultural and commercial center, it has a population of over 440,000 (comparable to Indianapolis). Much of present-day Helsinki was built in the twentieth century; it has modern architecture, open squares, attractive parks, many buses and autos. Other major Finnish cities are Tampere, north of Helsinki, and Turku, on the southeast coast, industrial cities of over 100,000 population. Joensuu, with a population of 30,000, is the largest city in the Province of North Karelia.

Most of Finland's people are a blend of East Baltic and Swedish ethnic groups. Today they are differentiated from other Europeans mainly on a linguistic basis. About 91 per cent of the country's inhabitants speak Finnish. Nearly 9 per cent speak Swedish as their mother tongue. About 2,500 Lapps in the north still speak Lappish. The Finnish language is related to Estonian and Hungarian, but is very different from other European languages. Finnish developed as a modern literary language in the 19th century, when it began to replace Swedish as the language of the educated classes. More than 95 per cent of the people belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Finland's state church.

Finland is a republic with a democratic, parliamentary system of government. The president is chief executive; the prime minister heads the cabinet; the parliament consists of one chamber elected by universal suffrage. Even under the Russian Tsars, Finland had its own parliament and granted its women the right to vote as early as 1906.

More than one-third of the Finnish people still earn their living from agriculture, but the country's economy is based primarily on wood-working industries using hydroelectric power. Finland is a big producer of lumber, plywood, and furniture, of pulp, paper, and newsprint. Most of these wood products are sold abroad, primarily to Britain, West Europe, and the United States. In post-war years Finland's metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries have grown rapidly.

The basic Finnish diet emphasizes fish, meat, potatoes, and dark rye bread. Appetizers resemble Swedish smorgasbord, but are called by a different name. Pancakes are popular for late breakfast or dessert. Finns usually begin their day with coffee plus coffee cake or sweetened bread. They eat a hearty breakfast between 10 and 12 in the morning, then have dinner between 5 and 7 in the evening.

Schooling is compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and there is almost no illiteracy. All elementary schools are public schools; about two-thirds of the secondary schools are private. Helsinki University, founded in 1640, is the largest of the country's three universities. Since 1949, Finland's payments to the United States on World War I loan have been used for cultural exchange. Under this exchange program, nearly one hundred Finnish citizens come to the United States each year for university study or professional experience.

NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY INC.

345 EAST 46 STREET • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK • MUrray Hill 7-8300

WINSLOW CARLTON

WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY

ROBERT E. BONDY

ITINERARY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR STUDENT LEADERS FROM FINLAND

IN THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 12 - NOVEMBER 15, 1962

Participants in the Educational Travel Program, Office of Cultural Exchange, U.S. Department of State. Program arranged by the Educational Travel Branch, OCE, and the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Department of State Program Officer: Miss Ruth Skartvedt, 915 22nd St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. DU 3-6315.

Please direct inquiries to:

Mrs. Wenonah B. Logan; Miss Nancy A. Rothrock,
National Social Welfare Assembly, Rm. 300, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N.Y.
Tel: MU 7-8300, eve: MU 7-2306; Home: Logan MU 7-8948, Rothrock LN 4-2621.

Participants:

Mr. Seppo AHO	Mr. Matti KAJE	Mr. Heikki PURSIAINEN
Mr. Tauno AIJALA	Mr. Timo KYLLIAINEN	Mr. Kauko RELANDER
Mr. Erkki HAAPIO	Mr. Erkki LEHTOLA	Mr. Holger ROTKIRCH
Mr. Erkki HATAKKA	Mr. Matti NIEMISTO	Mr. Kaarle STEWEN

Department of State Escort-Interpreters:

Mrs. Helena Jensen (home: 138-26 78th Ave., Flushing 67, N.Y. AX 1-9622)
Mr. William R. Copeland (home: 16 Fourth St. N.E., Apt. 1, Washington, D.C.)

-000000-

1. NEW YORK CITY

Sponsors:

Mrs. Wenonah B. Logan
National Social Welfare Assembly
345 E. 46th St. MU 7-8300

Residence:

Shelton Towers Hotel,
Lexington Ave. 49th St. PL 5-4000

Program Suggestions:

United Nations; Boat Trip Around
Manhattan Island; Empire State
Building; China Town; Greenwich
Village; Program conference, NSWA;
museums and art galleries

ARRIVE

Oct. 12, Friday
2:10 p.m. Idlewild
FAA Flt. #41

DEPART

Oct. 15, Monday
7:15 p.m. LaGuardia
TWA #377,
Dinner Aboard

(continued)

3. PUERTO RICO***Sponsor:**

Mr. Rafael A. Rubin, Director
Educ. and Cultural Exchange Program
Department of State,
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,
54 Fortaleza St., San Juan
Tel: 3-2122

Residence:

Normandie Hotel, San Juan

Program Suggestions

University of Puerto Rico; Inter-
American University; government;
political system; Economic Devel-
opment Program; intercultural
relations; sightseeing; home
hospitality

ARRIVE

Oct. 29, Monday,
10:40 p.m.
Transcarb. #3T
ARRIVAL: Visitors
will be met at
airport

DEPART

Nov. 2, Friday,
6:00 p.m.
Eastern Airbus #152

6. MIAMI, FLORIDA***Sponsor:**

Mr. Culver E. Gidden,
Department of State Reception Center,
150 S.E. Third Ave.

Nov. 2, Friday
8:30 p.m.
Eastern Airb. #152

Nov. 7, Wednesday
(travel plans,
Miami to Washington)

ADDENDA - TRAVEL, MIAMI TO WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Via National Fli. #700T: Lv. Miami: 8:30 a.m.
Ar. Washington, D.C.: 11:50 a.m.
Via United Fli. #416: Lv. Washington, D.C.: 12:55 p.m.
Ar. Richmond, Va.: 1:40 p.m.

The group will be met at Richmond Airport, and taken by Army transport to:
SAGE SITE, FORT LEE, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Arrangements for Fort Lee Visit by:

Major Hosford, Office of Asst. Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs,
Department of Defense, Room 28773, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C., and
Lt. C.N. Weber, Washington Air Defense Sector, Office of Information,
Fort Lee, Virginia

Return transportation to Richmond Airport will be provided.

~~(Suggestion: Dinner at Richmond Airport)~~

Via Piedmont Fli. #804 Lv. Richmond: 7:57 p.m.
Ar. Washington, D.C.: 8:27 p.m.

Wallops Space Flight Center (Miss
Skartvedt arranging)

* See last page

(continued)

5. PUERTO RICO*

Sponsor:

Mr. Rafael A. Rubin, Director
Educ. and Cultural Exchange Program
Department of State,
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,
54 Fortaleza St., San Juan
Tel: 3-2122

Residence:

Normandie Hotel, San Juan

Program Suggestions:

University of Puerto Rico; Inter-
American University; government;
political system; Economic Devel-
opment Program; intercultural
relations; sightseeing; home
hospitality

ARRIVE

Oct. 29, Monday,
10:40 p.m.
Transcarib. #3T
ARRIVAL: Visitors
will be met at
airport

DEPART

Nov. 2, Friday,
6:00 p.m.
Eastern Airbus #152

6. MIAMI, FLORIDA*

Sponsor:

Mr. Culver E. Gidden,
Department of State Reception Center,
150 S.E. Third Ave.,
324 Pan Am. Bank Bldg.
Tel: FR 3-8726

Residence:

Everglades Hotel, 244 Biscayne Blvd.

Program Suggestions:

Local government; political activ-
ities & election procedures;
minorities' problems and progress;
home hospitality; sightseeing

Nov. 2, Friday
8:30 p.m.
Eastern Airb. #152
ARRIVAL: Visitors
will be met at
airport

Nov. 7, Wednesday
(travel plans,
Miami to Washington
pending)

7. WASHINGTON, D.C.*

Sponsor:

Mrs. Anne S. Winegrad
Foreign Student Service Council,
1746 M St. N.W. NE 8-1078

Residence:

Hotel being arranged by sponsor

Program Suggestions:

Sightseeing; home hospitality;
conferences with government
officials (Miss Skartvedt arranging);
Goddard Space Flight Center (Miss
Skartvedt arranging)

Nov. 7, Wednesday
(travel plans,
Miami-Washing-
ton pending)

Nov. 11, Sunday
11:20 a.m.
TWA 500T
(using international
air tickets)

See last page

(continued)

ARRIVEDEPART2. PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA*Sponsor:

Miss Jeanne Mygatt; Miss Jan Holcomb,
Pittsburgh Council for International
Visitors, Office of Cul. & Educ.
Exchange, University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh 13, Pa. MU 2-6151

Residence:

Hotel Penn Sheraton,
William Penn Way, Pittsburgh 19.

Program Suggestions:

Minorities' problems and progress;
Radio, TV, Newspapers; industrial
establishments; trade unions;
university (architecture, engineer-
ing); cultural aspects of U.S. life;
home hospitality; sightseeing;
political campaigning

Oct. 15, Monday

TWA #377

9:05 p.m.

(dinner flt.)

ARRIVAL: Airport
bus direct to
hotel; inquire
for message from
sponsor

Oct. 23, Tuesday,

TWA #29T

8:15 a.m.

Breakfast aboard

3. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS*Program:

Day free for sightseeing,
(10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.)

Oct. 23, Tuesday

O'Hare Field,

8:02 a.m.

TWA #29T

Airport transp.
to town (check
baggage at airport)

Oct. 23, Tuesday

O'Hare Field,

~~8:02 a.m.~~ 6:35 p.m.~~Branniff #336~~

Ozark #787

4. SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA*Sponsor:

Mr. Gordon Olson, President,
Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce
Bus. Tel: ED 4-5526
Home Tel: ED 4-3514

Residence:

Sheraton-Carpenter Hotel

Program Suggestions:

Seminar: Augustana College,
Dr. Lawrence M. Stavig, President.
American History, Economics,
Political Science.

Tour: Atomic Power Plant, Northern
States Power Co.,

Mr. Whitman Rork, Manager
Local government; sightseeing;
industries; universities and
colleges; student activities;
church and home hospitality

Oct. 23, Tuesday

~~8:46 p.m.~~~~Branniff #336~~

ARRIVAL: Visitors
will be met at
airport
Ozark #787

Oct. 23, Monday

10:09 a.m.

Branniff #336

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA (change plane)

Oct. 29, 11:10 a.m.

Branniff #336

Oct. 29, 1:00 p.m.

Northwest #216T

NEW YORK IDLE/ILD (change planes)

Oct. 29, 4:18 p.m.

Northwest #216T

Oct. 29, 6:30 p.m.

Transcrib. #3T

See last page

(continued)

5. Itinerary, Student Leaders from Finland

0

NEW YORK CITY

Sponsors:
 Mrs. Wenonah B. Logan
 National Social Welfare Assembly
 345 E. 46th St. MU 7-6300

Residences:
 Shelton Towers Hotel,
 Lexington Ave. 49th St. PL 5-4000

Program Suggestions:
 Briefing, U.S. Mission to the
 United Nations; United Nations
 Assembly; Estonian students;
 Young Adult Council; Review
 Session, FSWA; cultural events (to
 be arranged)

ARRIVAL

Nov. 11, Sunday
 12:35 p.m.
 TWA 500T
 Idlewild

DEPARTURE

Nov. 15, Thursday
 Departure from U.S.

-000000000-

NEW YORK CITY:

Population 7,800,000, commercial and cultural center

PITTSBURGH:

Population 800,000, major industrial, educational and cultural center

CHICAGO:

Population 3,600,000, transportation and educational center

SIOUX FALLS:

Population 55,000, food processing and educational center

SAN JUAN:

Population approximately 250,000. Leading city and capitol of Puerto Rico;
 port; manufacturing, sugar and other food products; educational center

MIAMI:

Population approximately 300,000. Largest city in Florida; winter resort;
 major international airport; leading commercial center

WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Population approximately 800,000. Capitol of the U.S. Government; cultural
 and educational center.

Washington Program for Finnish Student Leaders
Arranged by the Foreign Student Service Council
1746 M Street, N.W. - Tel: WE 8-1078
Program Coordinator: Mrs. Charles L. Saunders - Tel: 543-8919

Wednesday, November 7, 1962

8:27 p.m. Arrive in Washington (Piedmont Fl. #804). Take taxis to the Burlington Hotel, Vermont Ave. at Thomas Circle (Tel: CO 5-4000).

Thursday, November 8

8:30 a.m.

Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Vinegrad will meet you in the hotel lobby to go over your program with you.

9:05 a.m.

The U.S. Supreme Court, Capitol Hill

9:15 a.m.

Please report to the Marshall's Office

Appointment with Associate Justice Douglas

(arranged by Miss Burgess, Tel: EX 3-1640)

10:00 a.m.

Attendance at Court Session, followed by tour of the Supreme Court, Library of Congress and Capitol Bldg.

Lunch

Suggestions: Cafeteria in Supreme Court or New Senate Office Building

4:00 p.m.

U.S. Department of Justice, Constitution Ave. & 9th St.
Room 1145

Appointment with Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Civil Rights

(arranged by Mrs. Stores, Tel: RE 7-8200, ext. 2151)

evening

Free.

Friday, November 9

9:00 a.m.

Mrs. Saunders will meet you in the hotel lobby.

9:30 a.m.

U.S. Department of State, New State Building (use C St. entrance)
Conference Room 3524 (3rd Floor)

Appointment with Mr. Martin E. McLaughlin, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs; Officers of the Educational Travel Branch; and State and U.S.I.A. Desk Officers in Charge of Finnish Affairs

(arranged by Miss Skartvedt, Tel: DU 3-6315)

Lunch

State Department Cafeteria

1:00 p.m.

Meet Mrs. Rhoda Towers, Volunteer Red Cross Bus Driver, at the C Street entrance (Red Cross Tel: 857-3448)

Friday, November 9 (cont'd.)

1:30 to
4:30 p.m.

Visit to Goddard Space Flight Center, Glenn Dale Road,
Greenbelt, Maryland
(arranged by Mrs. Parker, International Programs, National
Aeronautics and Space Administration, Tel: TC 2-1543)

You will be met by Mr. Gerald E. Griffin of the Public Affairs
Office at the Center (Tel: 474-9000, ext. 4101)

6:00 to
8:00 p.m.

You are invited to cocktails at the residence of
His Excellency, The Ambassador of Finland
Richard R. Seppala
3001 Woodland Drive, N.W.

Saturday, November 10

10:30 to
1:00 p.m.

Sightseeing Tour (Arlington National Cemetery, Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier, Custis-Lee Mansion, Marine Memorial, Lincoln
and Jefferson Memorials, Washington Monument)

You will be picked up in front of the hotel by Mrs. Aron
Brockus (EM 2-3335), Mrs. Lloyd Derrickson (EM 3-0155), Mr.
Richard Haefs (CC 5-8072) and Mr. Roland Rotty (SC 5-6313)

afternoon

Free. We suggest visits to Smithsonian Institution, National
Gallery of Art.
(4:30 p.m.: Messrs. Kyllainen, Niemisto, Relander and
Rotkirch will depart by train for Philadelphia)

evening

Dinner with local families (please see individual invitation
for name of hosts and time you will be picked up at the hotel)

Sunday, November 11

11:20 a.m.

Depart for New York via TWA Fl. #900.

Misc.

John T. Duffner
Executive Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General
Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

November 8, 1962

Subcabinet Group on Civil Rights

There is attached the information you requested on November 7, regarding the above committee. If there is anything else you desire with respect to same, please let me know.

I am also returning to you the "guide" you furnished.

The above is a copy of the report of the Subcabinet Group on Civil Rights, dated November 7, 1962, and is being furnished to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General

SUBCABINET GROUP ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Address and Telephone Number: c/o Lee C. White, Chairman,
The White House, NA 8-1414, or 145-613.

Creation and Authority: This is an ad hoc committee
created at the request of the President.

Purpose: The Committee is charged with informing all
agencies of the government of the Administration's
policy and problems in the Civil Rights area.

Activities: The Committee meets periodically at the
call of Lee White to discuss government-wide problems
such as employment.

Membership: Lee White is Chairman. Assistant Attorney
General Marshall represents the Department of Justice.
A list of the other agencies represented is attached.
This is marked "Exhibit A".

Termination Date: None

Justice Department Responsibility: No particular
responsibility.

EXHIBIT "A"

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Title</u>
William J. Shepard	AID	Acting Assistant Director for Administration
Robert E. Biren	AID	Acting Director, Office of Program Support
Joseph Robertson	Agriculture	Administrative Assistant to the Secretary
Edwin E. Ferguson	AEC	Associate General Counsel
Beri Bernhard	Civil Rts. Commission	Staff Director
Peter Labossie	Civil Rts. Commission	-----
William Taylor	Civil Rts. Commission	Special Assistant to the Staff Director
John Macey, Jr.	Civil Service Commission	Chairman
Myron Bookbinder	Commerce	Special Assistant to the Secretary
Adam Yarnolinsky	Defense	Special Assistant to the Secretary
James C. Evans	Defense	Counselor
Louis Martin	Democratic Natl. Comm.	-----
Anthony Callahan	FAA	-----
Owen Birnbaum	FAA	-----
William Turpin	GSA	Acting Assistant Administra- tor for Finance and Administration

as per

date

at [illegible]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Title</u>
A. M. Rosenfeld	GSA	GSA Non-Discrimination Officer
James Quigley	HEW	Assistant Secretary
Lisle Carter	HEW	Deputy Assistant Secretary
Jack Conway	HEW	Deputy Administrator
Milton Sener	HEW	General Counsel
D. Otis Beasley	Interior	Administrative Assistant Secretary
George Robinson	Interior	-----
Burke Marshall	Justice	Assistant Attorney General
James Reynolds	Labor	Assistant Secretary
David North	Labor	Special Assistant to Secretary Reynolds
Franklin Williams	Peace Corps	Chief of the Private Agencies Division
Richard Murphy	Post Office	Acting Postmaster General Bureau of Personnel
John Field	President's Comm. on EEO	Executive Director
Steve Shulman	President's Comm. on EEO	-----
John J. Hurley	Small Business	Special Assistant to the Administrator
Herman Pollack	State	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel
Richard Fox	State	Special Assistant Office of Personnel
Pedro san Juan	State	Assistant to the Chief of Protocol

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Title</u>
Robert Wallace	Treasury	Special Assistant to the Secretary
William Gausmann	USIA	Advisor on Labor and Minority Affairs
Al Monk	VA	Associate Deputy Administrator
Lee C. White	White House	Special Assistant to the President

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

misc

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM	
1.	Mr. Marshall		
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION

☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

1. Send him Judge Johnson's speech

2. Posters in post office

3. Personal appeals to register

/ J. Dear

File

FROM		BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.		DATE
NAME				

miss.

November 8, 1962

Robert L. Carter, Esq.
General Counsel
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Bob:

Thanks for sending me the Prince
Edward briefs. We are looking at
them and considering whether we should
not file a brief.

Very truly yours,



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

November 5, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Re: Cocheyse J. Griffin, etc., et al v. County
School Board of Prince Edward County, et al.

I am sending to you, under separate cover, two copies of the Motion and Brief in the above case, which will be filed tomorrow in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Someone on your staff has been in touch with Mr. Tucker and requested that the brief be sent to him, but I have misplaced his name. I am sure, however, that if addressed to you it will eventually wind up in the right place.

Sincerely yours,

RLC
Robert L. Carter
General Counsel

RLC:plh

*Dear Bob:
Thanks for sending
me the Prince Edward brief
we are looking at it and
concerning whether we should
not file a brief.
Sincerely,
Seymour*

miss.

CBS NEWS

November 8, 1962

Mr. Arthur D. Morse
Producer
CBS REPORTS
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Morse:

Many thanks for the list of the stations which did and did not carry The Other Face of Dixie. I am going to discuss the possible use of this program with a number of people and will be in touch with you again about it.

I hope to see you when you are in Washington.

Very truly yours,

Darke Marshall

I hope to see you in Washington -- perhaps next week. Thank you for your kind reaction to the program.

[Signature]
Arthur D. Morse
Producer
CBS Reports

cc: Mr. Bernard Cherin

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK - PLAZA 1 2365

November 2, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The following Southern affiliates of CBS did not
carry The Other Face of Dixie:

Alabama -- Mobile, Decatur, Florence
Mississippi -- Jackson, Meridian, Columbus,
Greenwood
Louisiana -- Baton Rouge
North Carolina -- Durham, Greenville
South Carolina -- Charleston
Georgia -- Augusta, Macon

The one hundred twenty-eight stations which did
carry the program included the following
Southern cities:

Montgomery, Alabama
New Orleans, Louisiana
Greensboro and Charlotte, North Carolina
Columbia, Florence and Spartanburg, South Carolina
Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia
Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee
Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia
Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa, Florida
Houston, Austin, Dallas, Amarillo and San
Antonio, Texas
Little Rock, Arkansas

I hope to see you in Washington -- perhaps next
week. Thanks for your kind reaction to the program.

Sincerely,



Arthur D. Morse
Producer
CBS REPORTS

cc: Mr. Bernard Cherin

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

November 1, 1962

COLLEGE OF LAW

Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall,

I hate to bother you with our troubles in Lexington, at a time when you are so heavily involved with Mississippi, but there is a case, presumably now pending in the Criminal Division, which has important Civil Rights aspects. Since you are charged with coordinating within the Department of Justice all matters affecting Civil Rights, perhaps you are entitled to consider this case before any indictment is sought.

Two university teachers distributed pacifist handbills in August, protesting nuclear warfare and urging non-violent civil disobedience. Both of them had previously been active in CORE and had helped bring about desegregation of the theatres and lunch-counters on Main Street. They were working on the restaurants and the hotel coffee-shop when they were diverted to their little Hiroshima Day enterprise.

Main Street has been unsuccessful so far in its campaign to force the University to dismiss them, and has sought to have them indicted for violating the Selective Service Act in that they urged violation of the Act. The District Attorney has referred the case to the Department.

I would have some doubt whether their conduct did constitute even a technical violation of the law. Almost certainly it involved no clear and present danger of anything. They haven't even convinced themselves to act on their propositions. In any event, the implication for civil rights of negroes and civil liberties of university professors are sufficiently great so that I would hope that the charges will receive the most careful consideration of the Department of Justice.

I do not know anything about "Peacemakers", but these two people strike me as sincere, if misguided, individualists--not subversives.

If you can properly join with the Criminal Division in the consideration of the matter by the Department I hope you will do so and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

Paul Oberst

Paul Oberst
Professor of Law

FO:bb

*Thank you for your letter of November 1.
Dear Professor Oberst:
I am looking into the matter, but not sure of the facts.
You and your colleagues can be assured that all reports of the conduct of Dr. Abbott and Professor Main will receive the most careful consideration, as you request.
I appreciate your bringing this to my attention.
Sincerely,
J.H.*

Sigma Chi
Derby
Saturday

Vol. LIV, No. 11

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1962

Eight Pages

The Kentucky KENTRINT University of Kentucky

Editor Comments
On Merl Center
Sidewalk Needs

A&S To Sponsor 200 Faculty Members Study In Europe

The College of Arts and Sciences European art, museums, theatre, has made plans for University and opera will be attended. sponsored study programs in art department, will conduct the Europe during the summer of 1963. The four departments offering the programs are art, music, English, and French. The tours may be taken for credit totaling six hours.

The cost of the tours vary from \$1400 to \$1500. Each department tour is limited to 20 persons; the tours will leave from New York in early June and return in the middle of August.

The art group will tour Italy, San Marino, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, and England during the 57-day tour. Major monuments of

Approximately 200 faculty members have petitioned the Board of Trustees to take no action in the Marshall-Morin case.

The petition was handed to Dr. Frank G. Dickey, University president, who said he would turn it over to the board.

In the petition, it was stated that if the faculty members had violated any laws, they should be prosecuted by civil law, not punished by the board.

A committee has been named by the University board to study the actions of the two faculty members and report—what action, if any, should be taken by the board against them.

The faculty petition handed to Dickey Saturday said:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, wish to express our concern about the Marshall-Morin case. We regret that the Board of Trustees did not accept the report of its committee and we fear that

undisciplined, undemocratic, and unprovoked, underhanded, and

principle involved in this case transcends expediency.

"Therefore, we request the board to announce that it will take no action against Dr. Marshall and Mr. Morin.

"We do not necessarily agree with the policies and the method suggested in the leaflet distributed by Dr. Marshall and Mr. Morin, but we feel that they should both be permitted to express their views. The University should both tolerate and defend their right to speak out on any issue concerning our country.

"If they have violated the laws of the state or the nation, then the civil authorities may prosecute, but unless or until they are found guilty, we believe that their actions are proper according to Paragraph 6 of the 1946 statement of principles on academic freedom and tenure, to which our University has subscribed.

"We realize the delivery of the board's position, we are sensitive to public opinion, and we respect it, but we strongly believe that the

Continued on Page 3

'Y' To Sponsor U.N. Seminar

The United Nations Seminar—an annual trip to New York

OVER

Sportalk

By Ben Fitzpatrick



Even though there has been a complete change in the University football program, the spirit of Blanton Collier still lingers over the Field on Saturdays. And this has been very evident in the Florida State and Auburn games.

This year's wild knock football has spread to almost every team in the Southeastern Conference and after three games, it has been acknowledged that the Wildcats are plenty tough and can knock pretty well with the best of them on defense. But there is one little thing that seems to haunt Kentucky football squad—conversation, perhaps better known as sound football. And so far, Charlie Bradshaw has exhibited very little daring in guiding the Cats to their 0-2-1 record.

Kentucky's players aren't the greatest, but they give it all they've got, and truthfully, that should be sufficient. But it is rather apparent that this SOUND FOOTBALL continues to let down our offense. And there is not much doubt that Jerry Bradshaw's passing is suffering from this new series of sprint-out type passes.

Jerry is the type thrower who needs to plant his feet down because he can toss the long, accurate pass—Jerry Woomum is an extremely capable passer given the necessary seconds to throw, and allowing him to drop straight back into the pocket would afford him those extra seconds.

Some people will point out that Kentucky gambled once Saturday, but then this writer might have to reply that the gamble might not have been at the opportune moment.

The first gambling situation came up with seconds remaining in the third quarter. Kentucky was on their 37 yard line, fourth down and a scant five inches away from a first down. Bradshaw elected to kick and as Ken Howard trotted out to replace Woomum, it was visible that there was disappointment among the Cats and several shoulders sagged.

Quite probably, this election not to gamble was the turning point of the game, even though a later decision to gamble was met by elation from the Blue and White, it was too late. The dead tired lineman couldn't punch that needed hole in Auburn's big, tough line. An earlier gamble however might have!!

What does all that prove? Well, for one thing, it shows that the players want to win very badly, and they are willing, without hesitation, to go-for-broke, so why not let them? Opponents never expect anything but straight football from Kentucky, and you know damn well the never get surprised.

There's a lesson on the field put forward for the Wildcats effort for this season. It was a shame that they were on the short end of the score. The Wildcats, as usual, was out of sync. Under Coach Howard (as good as dead) the SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion.

There's a lesson on the field put forward for the Wildcats effort for this season. It was a shame that they were on the short end of the score. The Wildcats, as usual, was out of sync. Under Coach Howard (as good as dead) the SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion.

There's a lesson on the field put forward for the Wildcats effort for this season. It was a shame that they were on the short end of the score. The Wildcats, as usual, was out of sync. Under Coach Howard (as good as dead) the SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion.

There's a lesson on the field put forward for the Wildcats effort for this season. It was a shame that they were on the short end of the score. The Wildcats, as usual, was out of sync. Under Coach Howard (as good as dead) the SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion.

There's a lesson on the field put forward for the Wildcats effort for this season. It was a shame that they were on the short end of the score. The Wildcats, as usual, was out of sync. Under Coach Howard (as good as dead) the SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion. The SEC has a new champion.

Thinlies Win Fifth World Series Third Meet Game Set For Today

The University of Kentucky cross country team captured their third straight win of the season Saturday at Picadome Golf Course by dumping Western Kentucky 15-44.

The Kentucky barriers remained undefeated by taking the first five places over the previously undefeated Western runners.

Keith Locke once again paced the tracksters with a first-place and established a new course record. Locke covered the three mile distance in 15:33.5 minutes.

He was followed by Kentucky's Dave Cline, John Knapp, Forno Cawood, and Al Clever, respectfully. Tom Graham, Western's number one runner, finished seventh, 21.5 seconds behind Locke.

Coach Bob Johnson's sprinters have already reached the half way mark as compared to last year's win record. The 1961 cross country team posted six wins in nine outings with this year's team having three wins in as many races.

The Cat runners have put distance Cumberland College (22-36), Miami University (13-37), and Western Kentucky (15-44).

This Saturday the team will travel to Memphis State to meet the 1961 SEC champions, Mississippi State along with Memphis State, and St. Louis. Johnson said that this meet should be the determining factor in deciding this year's SEC champions. He also added that Mississippi State's Jim Taylor and Kentucky's Keith Locke are the ones to watch for the individual scoring honors.

Flu Shots

Wednesday, Oct. 10, the University Health Service will be giving flu shots for students, faculty, and staff, from 1-5 p.m.

NEW YORK Oct. 9. P.—The fifth World Series game was postponed yesterday because of rain for the Giants against the Yankees after a delay of more than an hour. It will be played today at Yankee Stadium.

The postponement was the first in a series since Oct. 4, 1956 when the second game of the New York Yankees-Brooklyn Dodgers series was washed out in Brooklyn.

With the San Francisco Giants and New York Yankees all even at two wins each, Jack Santner (24-7) had been scheduled to pitch for the Giants against Ralph Terry (22-12), the man to beat. The rainout simply shoved back the schedule of remaining games. After today's fifth game at New York, there will be an off day for travel Thursday. The sixth game will be played in San Francisco Friday and the seventh, if necessary, Saturday at San Francisco.



I-M Action Underway

The Donovan Hall (second floor) hall carries serious intent on getting away, but for a last cause. They took the short end of the season's opening intramural football contest against Bradley Hall (tournament No. 2, 6-8).



WHAT IS UP FRONT?

Up front, ahead of a modern filter, only Winston has Filter-Blend... rich, golden tobaccos specially selected and specially processed for full flavor in filter smoking. It's what's up front that counts!

Thise.

November 3, 1962

Paul Oberst
Professor of Law
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Professor Oberst:

Thank you for your letter of November 1. I am looking into the matter, which I had not previously been aware of.

You and your colleagues can be assured that all aspects of the conduct of Dr. Mariatt and Professor Merin will receive the most careful consideration, as you request.

I appreciate your bringing this to my attention.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

November 2, 1962

PERSONAL

Honorable Terrell L. Glenn
United States Attorney
Room 31C
United States Courthouse
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Terrell:

Enclosed is the only
chronology I have at the moment
on the Meredith case. I hope it
will be some use. We are working
on something better, but everyone
is too busy.

Have you met with
Russell?

Best regards,

Enclosure

November 2, 1962

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Center
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville 15, Tennessee

Dear Myles:

Thanks for your note and
the copies of the News-Sentinel. I
had not seen them.

Best regards,

HIGHLANDER CENTER

1625 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
KNOXVILLE 15, TENNESSEE

October 29, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I was so impressed with the coverage given the Mississippi situation by our local paper that I am sending a few copies. A friend of mine on the copy desk worked around the clock a couple of times in an effort to keep abreast of developments in Oxford.

Congratulations on the firm and intelligent position taken by the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

Myles
Myles Horton

MHsc

Dear Myles:
Thanks for you note
and the copies of the News-Sentinel.
I had not seen them.
Best regards,

misc.

November 2, 1962

MEMORANDUM TO LEE WHITE

Attached are some suggestions
I sent up to Nick. These are tenta-
tive; I have not discussed them with
the Attorney General. They are submitted
in response to your note of October
29th.

Burke Marshall

Enclosure

November 1, 1962

Honorable Cecil F. Poole
United States Attorney
422 U.S. Post Office
San Francisco 1, California

Dear Mr. Poole:

At Mr. Marshall's request,
I am enclosing the chronology in the
Meredith case which you all discussed
by telephone earlier today.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Linda K. Stores
Secretary to Mr. Marshall

Enclosure
AIR MAIL

Miss.

Nicholas deB Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

October 31, 1962

Burke Marshall

University of Mississippi

This is to record the fact that Dr. Henry King Stanford called me on the morning of October 31 as a follow-up to your conversation with him on the afternoon of October 30.

Dr. Stanford said that he had discussed the situation at the University of Mississippi with Gordon Sweet, the executive secretary of the committee which passes on accreditation, in Atlanta. Mr. Sweet was instructed to call Chancellor Williams on the morning of October 31 and to tell the Chancellor that he had been instructed by the committee to go to the University as a representative of the committee to obtain first-hand information on the situation on the campus.

Mr. Sweet is going to tell the Chancellor that the committee considers the disturbances on the campus to be relevant to its inquiry with regard to political interference with the University. He is going to tell the Chancellor that the committee and Dr. Stanford are seriously concerned about the continuing disturbances and the apparent inability of the University to control them.

Dr. Stanford also told me that Governor Barnett had called him in the middle of the night after receiving a telegram from Dr. Stanford that the University accreditation was under question. The Governor talked to Dr. Stanford for about 30 minutes and gave him assurances that the Governor had no wish to interfere with the University and could not do so. Dr. Stanford said that their conversation went in circles.

Dr. Stanford also has a letter from the Governor giving assurances that he will not interfere with the University. Dr. Stanford intends to make this public after

the committee's hearing in Dallas on November 25. At that hearing University officials will be required to state what they are doing to keep the students under control.

Mr. Sweet will go to the University some time next week.

Burke Marshall

cc: The Attorney General

misc

October 29, 1962

Reverend Powers McLeod
Box 1290
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Reverend McLeod:

It was very kind of you to come in to see me and talk over the problems which inescapably lie ahead for your state, at some point, as an inevitable result of now pending private suits in Alabama.

I think that it is important that the people of Alabama, who respect the law as do other citizens of the United States, fully understand what was involved in the Meredith case, and why it was our duty to do what was done, and is still being done, by the federal government.

The federal government was not involved in the case, except for filing one memorandum at the request of the Court, until after the Supreme Court had ruled that Meredith's admission to the University of Mississippi could no longer be delayed. The rulings of the courts were based on precedents which long preceded the 1954 school cases. The only defense ever offered in the case was that the University did not discriminate on applications on the basis of race.

Once the court had ruled, the duty of every American citizen to see that the court's orders were followed became unquestionable. The Department of Justice entered the case only because Mississippi officials, and the Governor, stated publicly that they would interfere with the court's orders. The United States has a deep interest in seeing that the orders of the federal courts are obeyed and that the integrity of the courts is upheld.

Respect for the law and obedience to the law are the basis of our free society. In some countries there is no law at all. In others, law has become the instrument of despotism. Wherever the law is perverted or destroyed, tyranny takes over and society is demoralized. Yet, in the United States we often take the rule of law for granted and forget what a precious and hard won condition it is.

The law is the line which divides savagery from civilization. It enables men to live together, submitting their private desires, whims and prejudices to a larger conception of social progress and order.

In any legal case there are two points of view. Decisions, therefore, are not acceptable to both sides. But our whole system of law would be undermined if decisions unacceptable to one side should not, in fact, be accepted. If decisions of the highest court are disobeyed because they are unacceptable to one side, no right, no contract, no insurance policy, no pension, no will would be safe. Organized society would become impossible and the people would have to rely on private force to settle their disputes. Furthermore, if one man's legal rights are denied, the rights of all Americans are in danger.

That is what is at issue and has been at issue in the Meredith case. It does not mean that criticism is forbidden or disagreement barred. For these are the lifeblood of our free society. Laws must constantly be revised and court decisions reviewed. But, in the meantime, judicial decisions constitute the law of the land.

It is very troublesome to read in the press that Governor Wallace now is making the same kind of statements that Governor Barnett made in Mississippi. It is not a sign of responsible leadership to tell the people of the State of Alabama that their future governor is going to defy the law of the United States. I hope that the people, under the moral leadership of the churches, and with the help and public support

-3-

of all responsible citizens, will be able to prevent the State of Alabama from having to undergo the kind of upheaval which has in the past done so much damage to the University of Mississippi and such cities as Little Rock and New Orleans. It is hard to see how that kind of experience has ever, in any state or at any time, been beneficial for the schools or anyone.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall

- Speech of Gery A. LeMaire -

Recently it seems to have become the popular thing to stand aside and criticize our town - to bemoan its lack of leadership - to demand immediate and easy solutions to its problems - to point out publicly its shortcomings - to fix the blame for all its ills usually on (1) the local government, (2) the Chamber of Commerce, (3) the wild-eyed Socialists in Washington, (4) the Supreme Court or (5) the Kennedys.

To hear some of the prophets of doom at our local luncheon clubs or on the corner of Broad Street and Greensboro Avenue you would think that if left to its own devices Tuscaloosa must necessarily dry up and blow away leaving only some slim pickings for archaeologists of the future.

Frankly, I can't go along with that kind of talk. True, we may have some areas in our civic set up that could stand repair and improvement; but do not doubt for a moment that Tuscaloosa is moving forward at a pace which, if not rapid, is certainly steady and strong.

I am not speaking of the growth from a town of 5,094 people in 1900 to the bustling city it is today. I am referring to the growth since World War II - a period in which our population has doubled - in which our sales at retail have increased from \$40,000,000 annually to \$105,453,000 - our bank debits have increased from less than \$200,000,000 annually to \$715,000,000. You may not be aware of it, but in the years since 1945 we have added 64 manufacturing establishments to the 55 that we already had, employing 8612 workers with a payroll of nearly \$43,000,000.

In the period since World War II Tuscaloosa has doubled the number of electric meters, tripled the number of telephones, tripled the number of gas meters and quadrupled the number of automobiles which travel our 175 miles of paved streets.

The University of Alabama now employs more than 1,300 persons with an annual payroll of \$6,000,000 and a current operating budget of \$20,000,000 of which more than \$9,000,000 is spent through the University campus. Its more than 8,500 students spend not less than three and one half million dollars a year with our local merchants. In addition, the University brings to Tuscaloosa more than 20,000 visitors each year who are attending conferences, tax clinics, work shops and other meetings, as well as many thousands who attend sporting events. At the present time our University is engaged in

a construction program calling for the expenditure of more than \$42,000,000 of which about one half has been completed. Beside the economic advantages, I am sure that all of us are aware of the civic, intellectual, and cultural leadership furnished this community by this institution.

With industry humming and large, active institutions attracting 9000 students and 7000 patients to our city it is easy to see why the Tuscaloosan who is set down in the midst of this activity tends to lose his perspective just as a passenger on a train looking at another on a parallel track headed in the same direction loses the sense of motion.

All in all it seems to me that we have a goodly heritage and one that is worth a major effort to preserve.

Now let us look at the economy of another city - Little Rock, Ark. For the years 1950 to 1957, according to figures published by the Little Rock Industrial Development Company, the official body charged with attracting new industry to the City, 40 new manufacturing plants with a value of \$8,340,000 located in the city creating 2,378 new jobs and 45 existing plants spent nearly \$10,000,000 in expansion creating 476 new jobs. In Sept. 1957 the Central High School crisis erupted in a thriving city and state. In the two years preceding the riots, industrial investment in the State totaled \$248 million; Little Rock alone gained 10 new plants, worth \$3,400,000 and adding 1072 jobs to the city's payroll. In the two years after Federal troops marched into Little Rock, the State's investment fell to \$190,600,000 - not one new plant in Little Rock - and one company spent \$325,000 expanding its plant in 1958 and one company spent 268,000 on expansion in 1959. For three years not a single company employing more than 15 people moved into the Little Rock area.

On Jan. 24, 1959 the local branch of the American Association of University Women asked Little Rock businessmen: "Has the Little Rock school situation affected your business?" 44 replied that it had an adverse effect; 35 reported no effect and 6 said it had a favorable effect. One of the few who indicated his business had been improved was an executive of a long distance moving company. He said: "I regret to say that to some extent our business has been bettered by the situation. We are moving families away from Little Rock faster than ever before."

It is interesting to note that in 1958, North Carolina, with legal compliance with the Supreme Court decision and little social unrest, had new plant investment of \$253,000,000 while Arkansas, with its massive resistance and unsettled conditions, had \$25,400,000, of it is Little Rock.

I have called your attention to Little Rock, largely because responsible agencies in that city have studied the effects of the violence which attended the integration of its schools and have documented their finding. However, let me hasten to add that the same deadly effects have been noticed at other places where violence has erupted. Not so accurately measured but just as keenly felt has been the depressing impact on Southern pocketbooks in other cities. Some authorities attribute at least partly to racial unrest the lag in new construction last year in the six states served by the Atlanta Federal Reserve when the rest of the nation was showing an appreciable gain.

The Wall Street Journal quoted Sidney Smyer, the president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce as being convinced that Alabama's industrial and commercial growth will be stunted for months or perhaps years by the violence that greeted the integrated band of Freedom Riders in Birmingham and Montgomery.

In Tennessee, after the school bombings in 1958 a staff writer for the Nashville Tennessean quoted the State Budget Director to the effect that the state's fine credit ratings are being threatened by the violence.

In New Orleans, in 1960 business in downtown stores dropped as much as 50% when the violence and boycotting of public schools began. Mayor Morrison expressed concern at the very real danger that much of the results of the dedicated effort to advertise the community and its business, industrial, convention and tourists attractions could be swept away in the months to come through irresponsible actions.

In Georgia many public officials and economic experts have concerned themselves with this threat to industrial expansion in that state. The leading businessmen have been active in making certain that violence would be prevented and that the schools would remain open.

Let me read you an excerpt from a speech made by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to the Rotary Club of Atlanta last January:

"In the postwar world the South has made spirited, almost miraculous progress. We have come from a per capita income of less than half the nation to a per capita income of

percent of the national average. This is an accomplishment that comforts us all. It is particularly gratifying to me and to you. For I, as have most of you, have given almost my entire adult life to this state and region.

Our progress has been partly by our own effort. But we shall be ill informed and stupid if we do not realize that a considerable part of the accomplishment of which we are so proud has come from the importation of capital and skills and management from outside this state and outside this wonderful southern region. We shall also be ill informed and, I think, stupid if we do not realize that we are still a deficit area for capital and for skills and that, if we are to continue to outrace the nation, we shall need continuing aid and inspiration, so to speak, from abroad.

Now, I am concerned that this point be thoroughly understood. In this Sixth Federal Reserve District there is a state that had definitely begun to lag, and there is some evidence that other parts of the region have slowed down, relative to the nation, in their onward economic march. If that slowing down, which I now see as the faintest tendency, should continue and be augmented and, if we do anything to assist or increase the slowing down, or to diminish the importation of extra regional capital and skills, then we shall have struck ourselves a blow from which we will be generations in recovering. Remember, a plant that does not come here does not eliminate employment opportunities and the wealth we might have had for a day or a month or a year but for decades.

Let me simply add that in my judgment foreign nations or foreigners seeking plant locations or opportunities to invest their capital -- and there is much offshore capital invested in the South--or other Americans from outside our area seeking the same opportunities are not much concerned with our social opinions. But they are concerned with our ability to govern ourselves and to maintain law and order. And any individual or corporate management contemplating the investment of capital or the location of a plant in this place knows one thing full well. If the government of our states are so ill advised and so oblivious to reality as to fail in their responsibilities to maintain law and order, the investment of that capital or the location of that plant with us is dangerous: for all rational men know that a mob turned loose on one man, or on one class of men, or on one property, or class of property can also be turned loose on another man, or other men, or other properties.

I trust that no one here will be under the slightest illusion on this score. A failure in the South to maintain law and order can cost bitterly in the job opportunities and the wealth that we so much need to increase if our citizens are to be well served.

If we behave like a banana republic we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a banana republic."

You will note that up to now I have addressed myself only to the economic aspects of racial violence. But let me say that I feel just as strongly the legal, moral and political issues that are involved. Whether we agree with the decisions of our Supreme Court or not we must accept the fact that it is the final interpreter of the Constitution.

Little Rock and Oxford were not the first examples of the use of federal troops to enforce the law, though to hear some of our politicians talk about it you would think that this was a diabolical maneuver dreamed up by Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Kennedy. As long ago as 1794 (3 years after the 10th amendment was adopted) George Washington sent 13,000 troops into Pennsylvania to put down rioting which began when federal revenue officers attempted to collect an excise tax levied by the Congress on distilled liquors. Some of the rioters were captured and at least two were convicted of treason, though later pardoned by Washington. Just as was the case recently, many Americans were appalled by the overwhelming force used by the government. They thought it unnecessary and feared it was the first step to absolute federal power.

No state has the right to defy the Constitution. No State official has the right to put himself above the law, and that includes a governor or a governor-elect. No mob has the right to interfere with the enforcement of the law. And once a decree of the court has been issued it becomes the solemn legal duty of the executive branch of the federal government to uphold and enforce it and the duty of all citizens to respect and comply with the judgments of the courts. After the Supreme Court has spoken the remedy is by amendment of the Constitution, not by resort to violence.

It is one of the cardinal principles of our Judeo-Christian society, as pointed out by St. Paul, that the highest powers of government must be obeyed. The rule of law is a free nation's most distinguishing characteristic. Otherwise, there is always the danger of anarchy. Even though we feel that the decree of the federal court abrogates state laws and the Constitution we have no honorable course other than to accept it. We may proceed vigorously and lawfully through the courts and the legislatures to seek to change the decrees. But to do otherwise than obey these decrees would weaken the entire structure upon which our liberty rests. After all, the next federal decree may be aimed at protecting our business, our property, or our personal rights and if one could be ignored so could the other.

I don't know what could have prevented the tragedy in Oxford, Mississippi. If the state's business and professional leaders had spoken out against the course of action of Gov. Barnett, maybe blood would not have run in the streets of that quiet university town. Perhaps immature or ignorant minds would not have been led to believe that they could win the battle by adopting a violent attitude of resistance - a victory which could only result in a breakdown of law and order and the resultant loss of liberty and freedom. No matter what political gains were achieved by either side, the university could only lose.

What happened in Mississippi does not have to happen again - it would be tragic to think we learned nothing from the first incident. But it must not happen in Tuscaloosa. If people like you in this community will take a strong stand for the preservation of law and order and will let your elected officials, your law enforcement agencies and the despicable hate groups, who fold the cloak of patriotism about them while agitating lawless actions, know that the people of Tuscaloosa are insisting that the peace of this community shall be preserved and the laws of the land obeyed, then, I am confident that we will have law and order. Remember that when a crowd becomes a mob there is no such thing as a neutral or an innocent bystander and it is too late then to take preventive measures.

To Chief William Harable of the Tuscaloosa Police Department should go our

thanks for his forthright expression of his determination to maintain law and order in this community to the extent of his force's physical powers. To our governor and governor-elect should go our commendation for their pledges Dr. Rose that violence will not be permitted on Alabam's campus. To our ministers should go our assurance that their congregations are mature enough to hear from the pulpet a discussion of the basic moral issues underlying the whole controversy. To ourselves should go our mutual pledges of support for the peaceful compliance with the lawful orders of our courts. And finally, to God should go our prayers for wisdom, strength and determination far beyond any that has been exhibited in our sister states in order that free people shall not be permitted to destroy themselves and their institutions and bring progress to a sudden halt in Tuscaloosa.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

miss.

January 23, 1963

Miss Lisbeth Bamberger
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Bamberger:

It was nice of you to send me
the materials on hospital discrimina-
tion in Chicago. I think this is a
problem in every city. Let me know
if you undertake some project con-
cerning it on which I can be of assis-
tance.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Assistant Director
Department of Justice, Security

Dear Miss Bamberger:
It was nice of you to send me the
materials on hospital discrimination
in Chicago. I think this is a
problem in every city. Let me know if you
undertake some project concerning it
on which I can be of assistance.
Very truly yours,